

ARMY

News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere

NAVY

MUCH HARD WORK IS AWAITING CHOSEN 100 ADMITTED TO TRAINING CAMP

FIRST PERIOD TO BE GIVEN OVER TO EXAMINATION FOR ADAPTABILITY, EXPERIENCE

Wealth, Rank and Social Planes Will Be Ostracized, and Each Man Will Be Placed on the Same Footing With Only One End in View, Discipline—Plenty of Footwork as Well as Brain Work in Prospect

Hard work and plenty of it will be the program for the chosen 100 admitted to the officers' reserve training camp, which opens at Schofield Barracks on August 27.

This is evident from stories reaching Hawaii of the paces through which mainland camps are putting their candidates, and is borne out by the special regulations which govern such camps on the mainland. According to officers here the local camp will be almost identical with those in the States.

During the first period the adaptability, qualifications, and experience of each man will be more carefully inquired into. At the end of the first period transfers will be made to effect a final distribution among the organizations of each arm with a view to special training by arms of the service during the second period. This final distribution will be based on adaptability, qualifications and experience of the individuals concerned. The method of determining and effecting this distribution is left to the department commander, Brig-Gen. Charles G. Treat.

Officers on duty as instructors in the training camp shall be relieved of all administrative work as far as possible, says the special order, except the supervision of the same. All records, reports, rosters and so on shall be prepared by designated reserve officers and candidates as part of their instructions.

All rank must be forgotten except for the purpose of maintaining discipline, and the candidates are asked to live and work on equal terms. Rank is Ostracized

"Rank is of no importance in a school," says the order, "particularly under the conditions that surround these camps. Rank will become of vital importance when these training camps are closed and their graduates are assigned to the normal duties of officers."

Records, ratings and reports—the three military R's—will be used for the most part as in the army.

Any man on duty at a training camp who evidences unfitness for duty by reason of habits, lack of character, inefficiency, or who is guilty of misconduct, will be reported at once to the commanding officer of the camp. Following such reports boards of officers will be formed to investigate and submit recommendations.

Companies will be organized on the first day at the camp, and men will be instructed in the arrangement of their beds and lockers preparatory to the first night's sleep. Those beds will look good to about 100 tired men every night for the next three months and it is probable that, realizing this, they will pay close attention to these instructions.

Work will start in a hurry, practice marches, sighting and semaphores, signaling. Kipling has a poem about "boots-boots-boots-boots marchin' up and down again," and the 100 huskies will understand this as never before in the days that follow.

Gradually the work will increase as the weeks go by. The second week will include all that has gone before, together with manual of the bayonet and saber and study of the rifle. Every evening there will be study hours. Then there will be conferences with the instructors.

On the fourth week the men will begin mounting guard and posting sentries, and the conference will increase in number. Problems will be given for working out. After a time the men will be classified into different arms of the service, according to how they show up in the preliminary work.

In the weeks that follow concentrated knowledge will be distributed to the men in large doses, and there will be no time to waste.

Local army officers have already emphasized the fact that men of character and ability are wanted; men who are natural leaders of their fellows; and men who will enter the work, not as a chance for a job, but as an opportunity of serving this country in time of serious need.

NEW INSIGNIA FOR AIR CORPS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 14.—Diagrams have been received at the signal corps aviation school at North Island of the new insignia which will distinguish officers and men in the American flying corps. Local firms were engaged to make the insignia.

A junior military aviator will wear on his left breast a silver shield showing the American flag with a wing at the left.

Officers designated as military aviators will wear a silver shield with an American flag between two wings.

Enlisted aviators will wear insignia consisting of a 4-bladed airplane propeller in the center of a circular blue field, with wings at right and left.

Aviation mechanics will wear similar insignia, a 4-bladed propeller in a circular blue field, with the number of the aero squadron at the top.

Enlisted men otherwise attached to the aviation service will be designated by insignia consisting of a 4-bladed propeller of white, to be worn on the left arm just above the elbow.

STOWAWAY TO FRANCE BRIDE OF SOLDIER

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 15.—Somewhere in France is a sergeant in the American army who was married just before he left the United States and ventured to take his bride with him on the transport which carried his regiment overseas. She went with him as a soldier dressed in the regulation khaki and with her hair cut short.

Today the young woman returned from France, her effort to pose as a "Sammy" having failed. Her husband, it was said, aboard the steamship, was a member of a regiment formerly stationed in Arizona.

The vessel also brought back the body of a soldier who died on the trip over.

FREMONT AND KEARNY CHOSEN AS CAMP NAMES

Military Heroes Memorialized in Designation of New State Army Posts

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the war department to the 32 cantonments in which the national army and the national guard will be mobilized for training.

In each case the name selected is that of the section represented. Among the names chosen for the national guard and national army are:

Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal., for troops from California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. After Brig-Gen. S. W. Kearny, U. S. A. commander of the expedition to California in the Mexican war.

Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal., for troops from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. After Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A., explorer of the West.

Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., for troops from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Montana and Wyoming.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., for troops from Illinois.

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa, for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas, for troops from Kansas, Missouri and Colorado.

Camp Travis, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for troops from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, for troops from Michigan and Wisconsin.

Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, for troops from Illinois.

Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico, for troops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., for troops from Missouri and Kansas.

SCHOFIELD COMPANY TO TAKE HIKE ON MAUI

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, July 26.—A company of regulars from Schofield Barracks is planning to take a 10-day hike on Maui in the near future, according to a letter received this week from A. P. Taylor, secretary of the Hawaii Promotion Committee, who was seeking information that might be of value to the soldiers in planning their itinerary. According to Taylor, this will probably be but the first of a number of similar outings to be made by the army men on Maui this summer.

The plan is to visit Haleakala, and possibly pass through the crater and back by the ditch trail. The soldiers will carry their full equipment, except rifles, with them.

Five hundred rifles were confiscated from alien residents of Salt Lake County, outside Salt Lake City.

Forbes Figures in Transfer of Signal Corps at San Diego to the Government



Photograph taken at San Diego shows Maj. C. R. Forbes, formerly of Honolulu, accepting the transfer of the San Diego signal corps from the California National Guard to the federal service. Left to right: Mayor Wilde of San Diego, R. J. Walters in charge of recruiting for San Diego signal corps unit, and Maj. Forbes of signal corps reserve corps.

The San Diego signal corps company was officially accepted by the United States government yesterday, when Mayor Louis J. Wilde turned over the muster roll of the company to Maj. C. R. Forbes of the signal corps, western department, San Francisco, says the San Diego Union. This action was taken in reply to a telegram sent by Mayor Wilde to Lieut.

Col. Clark, department signal officer at San Francisco, in which the company was offered the government by the mayor.

The quick manner in which this company was taken by the government shows in what esteem the organization was considered by Lieut. Col. Clark and Maj. Forbes. Maj. Forbes said that if the organization was completed with the same class

of men as those already accepted the San Diego signal corps company would have a personnel second to none in the country.

This unit is being organized by R. J. Walters of this city, and it is urged that extreme care has been used in his picking of desirable men. The company, it is thought, will be called to active service shortly.

How You Can Help Win the War

(This is the sixth of a series of articles on how the public may aid the government in pushing through the war to a successful conclusion. The papers are prepared by the division of intelligence of Columbia university and are printed on Saturdays in the Star-Bulletin. Next week's article will deal with "The Man Who Can Talk.")

NEW TRADES FOR WOMEN
Are you a woman, and out of a job? Or are you looking for employment either because husband or brother has joined the colors or because the high cost of living would make a little extra a week a big thing for the family, or because you want to help the country produce more so that the war may be brought to a speedier conclusion?

If so, why not enter a trade where you will release men for national service? Remember to demand the same wages as men, for it is not patriotism to lower the standard of wages, but appeal to the patriotism of the employer to train you into the new emporium of a man.

The Women's Group Executive committee of the Fabian society suggested new trades for English women back in March, 1915. It was more patriotic, they claimed, for women to take jobs in these trades than to volunteer their services free of charge. They are making their employment commercially self-supporting and releasing men simultaneously.

One of these trades is that connected with the preserving and bottling (or canning) of fruit in jelly form. A plant for such purpose was established in England in which women were engaged at regular wages by the aid of a grant from the national relief fund. Another such trade is the drying of vegetables for sale in preserved form.

The revival of hand-knitting supplies the market with a better quality of goods not otherwise obtainable and so is especially to be commended. Fancy leather, stationary and metal work trades are especially adapted to women.

There is no longer reason why there should not be increased employment of women in the government offices and in banks. Artistic work in the printing trade ought to appeal to them, and the making of toys and dolls, formerly imported from Germany, offers a large field.

It is further suggested that the artistic handicrafts, so common before machine-made goods came upon the commercial scene, be revived. Handloom weaving, for example, might afford women an opportunity for remunerative work in the production of articles of special quality, involving the development of artistic sense and ability.

The war gives woman a big opportunity to enlarge her sphere. And if she makes new trades and finds new occupations, there will be less danger of a great unemployment problem after the war.

MAUI GUARDSMEN EAGER TO GET IN TRAINING CAMP

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence.) WAILUKU, Maui, July 26.—Maui guardsmen may feel that they didn't get a square deal in the reorganization of the national guard, and through the decision of the war department not to call Hawaii's regiments immediately into federal service, may take new hope in the establishment of an officers' training camp at Schofield Barracks. Sergt. G. A. Wetzel, U. S. A., military instructor for Maui, is now accepting applications from Maui men who would like to try for appointment as officers. He may be found at the Maui hotel, Wailuku.

Those who apply will be sent to Honolulu, where they will be examined by Major Lincoln, U. S. A. The call is for men between 21 and 45 years of age. They must be physically sound and reasonably well educated. The order states that they will have all their expenses paid, including traveling expenses, and will receive \$100 per month.

SEAMAN COMMENDED
Secretary Daniels has commended Heston Edward Crosby, seaman, for gallantry in jumping overboard from the U. S. Wyoming's motor sailer and rescue a shipmate from drowning.

997 NEW ARMY RECRUITS
Reports to the adjutant general's office show that enlistments for the regular army July 11 amounted to 997, making a total of 144,117 accepted enlistments since April 1, 1917.

TRAINING CAMP MEN HEAR ROAR OF FIELD GUNS
[By Associated Press.] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 14.—The men at the Presidio military reservation taking the three months' intensive military course to prepare them for commissions in the American overseas armies to the number of 560 will have their first introduction to the roar of big guns. These are the men selected by officers in charge of the camp for service in the field artillery branch of the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick W. Sladen, camp commander, has been notified by the war department that a battalion of field artillery of the California National Guard will be sent to the Presidio for duty as a training unit for the student officers. The battalion, consisting of two or three batteries, will be stationed at the Presidio until the camp closes. The national guard men will bring all their artillery.

The news that the artillerymen will remain at the Presidio for the remainder of their training has been received with pleasure by them. For some time past there have been rumors designating first one point and then another in various parts of the country as being selected as the schooling ground for them and the uncertainty as to their future movements now is dispelled.

The infantrymen are busily engaged, as are the cavalrymen, in digging trenches and by next week they expect to have a model trench entirely completed in which they can then be taught the manner of fighting from within them. This will include instruction as to the methods both of repelling an enemy making an attack upon them and in "going over the top" when an offensive is directed against the enemy. The ways and means of discharging hand bombs, trench guns and other offensive weapons from the narrow confines of the trench is included in the lessons. Lectures on all sorts of subjects are liberally interspersed so that the theory and practice go hand in hand.

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FORMER HONOLULAN HEADS WORK OF REMEDYING MINOR PHYSICAL DEFECTS OF RECRUITS FOR ARMY

Dr. Charles E. Davis Originates Plans and is Chairman of "Corrective" Committee Engaged in Treating Men Rejected for Service

Making over recruits for service in France and remedying minor physical defects which would otherwise prevent them from enlisting is the novel work a former Honolulu has originated and in which he is now engaged.

Capt. Charles E. Davis of Albany, New York, who spent last summer in Honolulu and who is known to a large number of people here, is chairman of a "corrective" committee in the big recruiting campaign which New York held this month.

The surgeon spent some time here in 1916 as a member of the medical corps of the New York volunteers at the time troops were passing through on their way to the Philippines. His work on the corrective committee in the recent campaign won much praise. Physicians of Philadelphia have not taken up the work originated by him.

"Albany surgeons, physicians, dentists, opticians and hospitals, during the campaign of the Albany county home defense committee for the 10th Infantry, have given expert services valued at \$1000 in the treatment of recruits for minor defects," says the Knickerbocker Press, "so that they might be accepted for enlistment and aid in filling the Albany battalion to war strength."

"During the campaign 50 cases have been treated and nearly every applicant receiving treatment has been accepted and enlisted. The value of the expert service averaged about \$20 a case."

Stokesbury Praises Work
"So valuable has the work of the committee proved that Adjutant General Stokesbury has suggested the organization of similar committees in all counties of the state to aid in filling recruits for enlistment. In a letter calling for the organization of these committees the adjutant general pointed out that, during the recent campaign for naval enlistments in Albany, sixty-nine men were rejected because of physical defects and referred to the committee for treatment. Of this number forty-five were accepted and enlisted after they had been treated by various members of the committee and experts who had aided them."

"A great deal of the corrective work which has been done has been in treating the teeth of recruits. The dentists who aided in this work not only offered an hour of their services each day but all contributed the materials which were needed so that the men might be put in trim for the grim work before them. Hospitals have given free treatment to the men and the hospital staffs have offered their services free. Several cases have required hospital treatment before they could be enlisted. Opticians have even furnished glasses for recruits whose eyes needed treatment."

"The exceptional showing in Albany caused Adjutant General Stokesbury to declare that if this method can be carried out during the war it will be of the greatest benefit to the state and the nation."

"In his letter to the various home defense committees of the state Adjutant General Stokesbury suggested that under the corrective plan an opportunity is presented for aiding recruiting work in giving treatment to candidates for enlistment, who are found to have curable physical defects, which if they went without remedy, would bar them from enlistment for military service."

Stokesbury's Letter
"Military men believe," said Adjutant General Stokesbury in his letter, "that if this system of corrective treatment is put into operation in every county in the state it will be most useful in recruiting work, as the percentage of objections for minor physical defects has been very high. It will

also be of use in the selective conscription soon to take place."

Commenting editorially upon the fact that Davis' plan has been adopted by the physicians of Philadelphia, The Argus of Albany says: Philadelphia Adopts Plan

"The physicians of Philadelphia have adopted the plan originated by Dr. Chas. E. Davis, of Albany, to treat men rejected for service in the army or navy because of minor physical defects and return them for a continuance of their examination. A reclamation camp is to be established and the war department has promised to finance the project, which is bound to give good results. Dental surgeons, expert pharmacists, chiropodists and physicians over 55 years of age or unable to pass the reserve medical examination are asked to give their services at the reclamation camp. There should be a ready response to this appeal, for experiences here in Albany has demonstrated that under expert treatment for a comparatively short time thousands of men who just missed passing the strict physical examination of the army or navy could be put in condition for service in the military. As a matter of fact, not a few who were at first rejected have since been accepted after being, at their own expense, treated for their slight physical defects."

"A reclamation camp such as proposed by the Philadelphia physicians would give those who do not feel financially able to pay for treatment an opportunity to get it free, and for such it is quite enough that they sacrifice their time at the camp. Defective eyesight can in probably a majority of cases among men of the enlistment age be cured, while the lack of a few teeth can more easily be remedied. The fact that a good many applicants rejected for flat feet walked 25 miles in a day to a recruiting station is pretty good evidence that there is considerable nonsense about one of the requirements for enlistment in the army and navy and no doubt others will bear criticism. Be that as it may, it is certain that with expert treatment thousands, having but slight physical defects, can be made good military material and we are going to need all that material we can muster."

"It should take only a few weeks to determine what results can be produced at the Davis plan reclamation camp and if they are satisfactory other camps should be established in many of the larger cities. No doubt among those registered under the conscription act thousands who might otherwise be selected for military training will be rejected for slight physical defects, but the rejection should not be permanent. Those who can be brought up to military requirements should be given their chance in reclamation camps."

131,000 MEN ARE NOW ENLISTED IN THE NAVY
The navy department authorizes the following:

Total enlisted men in the navy
July 10 130,663
Net gain July 11 350

Total enlisted men in the navy July 11 131,013
Enlisted strength of the marine corps:

Enlisted strength (estimated)
July 11 26,943
Reserves in service 978
National naval volunteers 385
Retired men on active duty 15
Commissioned and warrant officers 907

Strength, commissioned and enlisted 29,733

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